FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 138.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village talking;
How doubly blest that spot would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame Peace might call it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne,
Forever and forever;
There like a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And leads us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure,
They seem to take one's part but then
They have heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them all again
Mix'd up with poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling ill meant tales they say,
"Don't mention it, I pray,
I would not tell another;"
Straight to your neighbor's then they go,
Narrating everything they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted black and blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret
And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish,
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish.

Letter from Western North Carolina.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

VALLEYTOWN, CHEROKEE CO., N. C., Sept. 12, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Again I will try to scribble a few lines for the dear old OBSERVER, which is always a welcome visitor to our camp. Having found its way over plains, rivers and mountains, and through the great tunnels to find us here in the heart of the Alleghany to tell us the news from home. This place, Valleytown, is on Valley River, and owned by Messrs. Walker Bros., who are the largest merchants and cattle dealers in North Carolina west of Asheville. They ship yearly several thousand head of cattle, sheep and mules. There is a disease here among cattle I never heard of until I came to the mountains; it is called the milk poison. It seems that the cows inhale it in the rich coves of the mountains, and should any one drink the milk or eat the butter or beef of the cattle with it, he is taken suddenly sick, and in nine cases out ten it proves fatal. The cause of this sickness has baffled those who have tried for years to find out. But all think it is either a malarial or mineral poison.

Here in the Alleghanies we have a late spring and also an early autumn; the autumnal tints have already decorated the beautiful hills and mountains. You can see the slopes of the hills lifted up by the flaming hues of the forest in the clearest light. The waving lines of ridges and valleys will soften the transition from one view to another, and the russet hues of the harvest fields tone down the picture with such a delicate blending of light and shade as we see when the dawn brightens into day, or the twilight deepens into night. As you pass along even the borders of the fields and the neglected pasture lands look like flower gardens bright with starry asters, golden rods, sumacs and humble shrubs, whose dying foliage seems an effloresence of fire, burning yet unconsumed. Farther away in the distance the forest of oak, maple, birch and the evergreen spruce pine presents in harmonious combination all the tints that shine in the rainbow, subdue and beautify the dreamy haze as far as eye can see. The entire region of the mountains here is mantled with forest to the summit of every peak. The valleys and many of the coves are cleared and inhabited by a happy, healthy and hospitable people; these are also rich in picturesque scenery, romantic views luxuriant forest, quaint villages, cliffs and waterfalls, a life-giving climate, brilliant skies, fertile lands and rich in timber and mineral wealth, all of which fill my heart with these words:

"Oh give me these
Nature's harmonies,
And keep your golden treasures
For what is wealth,
To the boon of health
And its sweet attendant pleasures."

We are excluded entirely from a knowledge of ancient American history by an impenetrable veil of mystery and silence. The past has left us only relics, relics of things and relics of races. Before the Europeans set foot on the western shore of the Atlantic before the Indians occupied the continent, there dwelt in the valleys of the south Alleghanies a race well advanced in mechanical and arsthetic art. It came, flourished and perished, leaving only monuments of its existence in the form of works of earth and works of stone. The old mounds scattered everywhere among the mountains are the sepulchres of illustrious dead, and for this cause Zeigher, in his Heart of the Alleghanies, designated the race as the "Mound Builders."

Most of the rich mica dikes bear evidence of having been worked centuries ago. The marks of stone picks may still be seen on the soft feldspar with which the mica is associated, and tunnels and shafts found in the mines at Ducktown and elsewhere, show that they had great knowledge of mining. The earliest traditional knowledge of this ancient race has been handed down by the Cherokees. They say before they conquered the country that the inhabitation were "moon-eyed," that is, were unable too see during certain phases of the moon During a period of blindness the Creek Indians swept through the mountain passes—up the valley and annihilated the race The Cherokees in turn conquered the Creeks, which must have occurred at a very ancient date The Cherokees were once the most powerful of all the American tribes. They had a keen and delicate appreciation of the beauties of nature as associated with grandeur of their surroundings which inspired them to unparalled heroism in its defence against intrusion. They successfully withstood neighboring tribes; but their contest with the whites was a contest with destiny in which they yielded only after a long and bloody struggle. The Great Cherokees of the mountains expelled from their home, crippled and enervated, but improved in some respects, has found a home in the less picturesque and distant West, but has left a dissevered and withered limb which only reminds us of a by-gone period of history. But if any one doubts that the Cherokees possessed an appreciative love of his country and a genuine sympathy with nature, let him look on his map and pronounce those Indian names, and let him remember that there is a meaning in their euphony, and a suggestiveness in their melody. Swanannoa is one of the most remote of Indian names, though in being accommodated to English orthography has lost much of its music. The word is said to have been derived from the sound made by a ravens wing as it sweeps through the air. The euphonious name Nantahala, seems to be little understood. The word, as supposed by some interpreters, is compounded of Nantaseh and Eylee, which means between ridges. But it is more probably a compound of Nantasah and Evalee which liturany means Noonday sun. The Hiwassee was known among the earliest explorers as the Euphrasee and Valley River, the largest affluent of the Hiawassee, was known by the Cherokees as Ahwachuuahut, meaning long stream. The absolute accuracy in the importation of the Cherokee into our language cannot be attained. No combination of English letters can be made to represent the original sounds; nor can they be uttered by the English mouth. The English spelling is merely an attempt at imitation and the meanings given by those who profess to know are sometimes only guesses.

J. N. G.

Letter from Texas.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MEXIA, LIMESTONE CO., TEXAS, Sept. 18, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Here in Texas there is always something to attract public attention and excite public feeling. If there is nothing else, why the newspapers will pitch into each other; just anything to excite public opinion. The latest excitement is prohibition and local option. These questions have been agitating the minds of the people some time. At an election held last June in Limestone county carried prohibition by a large majority; hence the whisky men or some of them have been kicking ever since. They not being satisfied with the election tried the validity of the law. The whisky men claimed that the election was not valid; that some of the names on the petition presented to the County Commissioners praying for an election were illegal voters; but Judge Hart, of the Court of Appeals, decided that the elections were lawful, hence we have prohibition to-day, and it cannot be changed for a time at least. Some of the "big political guns" of Texas have been stumping different counties opposing prohibition. Among them may be mentioned Congressmen Mills and Reagan, and Senator Coke. They have taken a bold stand in favor of the liquor men, and have been seriously censured and upbraided for the stand they have taken. Prohibition in Texas is getting to be a party issue which it ought not to be Rev. Dr. Carroll, of Waco, is said to have preached several able and stirring sermons in reply to Senator Coke. Elections have been held in several counties lately, but most of them have be defeated.

We are having a good deal of rain now, and have been for some time. Cotton is being damaged pretty badly, and picking is getting badly behind. Cotton is growing and blooming beautifully, but the worms will not suffer us to make a top crop; though they will not damage much, only the top crop.

As is pretty well known, Texas merchants do a large credit business with the farmers, but they will get out this year, or the most of them will.

Cattle are looking well; grass is growing nicely now. The price of stock is low compared with former years.

Cotton is only worth in Mexia 8¼ to 8½ cents. This is very low for hard times and poor crops.

There is good deal of chilling in the country now, owing, we suppose, to so much vegetation. Weather is pleasant here. Already had two light northers.

J. F. C.

HOW VIEWS OF PEOPLE CHANGE.—In the interview of Horatio Seymour with the *World* reporter among many interesting things said, we find the following: "It is curious how the positions of States and men change in the course of time," the Governor added, pointing to a legal looking document that was hanging on the wall. "That is a bill of sale of a slave in Massachusetts in 1732. It begins 'To all Christian people.' You see it was done in the name of religion. New England first started slavery and only gave it up when her people found it unprofitable. At the Hartford Convention in 1810 the States are referred to as Confederate States, and it is also declared that any State has a perfect right to secede from the Confederacy at any time she sees fit. All through New England, in the earliest formation of this country, the term Confederate States is used going to show what their ideas were then on the subject of secession, and the next decade or so many find her back to the old doctrine.

Death Valley.

The name is fearfully suggestive, and yet few places in the world deserve their appellations so well as does the Death Valley of California, nor is it easy to find any other locality in any country whatever which gathers about itself so much that inspires horror and dread. A region where a man can die of thirst while he has water within his reach, more than he can drink, may well bear the most terrible title that can be given it; and this name—Death Valley—given from the first known event in its history, thirty-five years ago, will doubtless cling to the spot to the end of time.

It is in the southeastern part of Inyo Co., Cal., and the point at which the meridian of 116° 45′ W. crosses 36° 10′ N. is as nearly as possible in its center of horrors. Probably only one other spot of which we have any knowledge, the Guevo Upas, or Vale of Poison, in Java, exceeds the fatality of Death Valley.

The valley itself is 40 miles by 8, running nearly north and south, and every portion of this is desert and barren in the extreme, as is in fact the entire surrounding country; but a narrow central space along the eastern side, about fifteen miles in length, embodies the typical features in their highest intensity. Into this, not *Porte d'enfer, Pnit d'enfer*, very few persons have ever gone, that is, who returned to tell the tale, and what is here related pertains to the higher and comparatively moderate parts toward the borders of the valley.

The dangers are the result of atmospheric conditions solely. Lack of water may be a fatal evil, but this can be avoided; supplies of water may be carried, or better still, it is now tolerably well ascertained that water is available by sinking even shallow wells in much the greater extent of the upper portions of the valley.

But the water fails to afford its usual life-giving value from two causes. The first of these is the *heat*. Of course this is moderated during two or three of the winter months, and for that space of time a residence on the borders of Death Valley is possible without any exceeding great risk. But this soon passes away, and the furnace is in blast. By about April the average (of day and night) is from 90° to 95°; by May it is 95° to 100°, and a little later it averages over 100°, reaching often 120° to 125° in the coolest place that can be found. If this was with a damp atmosphere it would stifle any human life with great rapidity, but a certain amount of dryness enables it to be borne with more safety. Here, however, comes in the second of the two evils which have been indicated; the *intense dryness* of the atmosphere. This is so excessive as to be in many instances fatal, in spite of every precaution. The writer has never tested the full severity of this feature in Death Valley itself, but his experience along its immediate border renders him ready to give full credence to the statement that many cases of death have occurred "when water was plenty, but could not be drunk fast enough to supply the drain caused by the desiccative power of the dry, hot air." In fact, in one instance he himself nearly reached that condition, and a few hours longer of the heat and dryness would have placed his own name among those of its victims.

It has been said that birds drop dead in attempting to cross the valley. Mr. Hawkins, who visited it in 1882, says that he "picked up, at different times, two little birds, a mile or so from water, whose bodies were still warm, having evidently but just dropped dead." The bodies of men and their horses are liable to be encountered at any time; they have been found within a mile of water, and in one case with water still in their canteens, and a supply of food as well, showing that the climate was the cause of death. With these facts in view, it is not unreasonable to say that the name Death Valley is well bestowed. And if this is the state of things on the elevated borders, ranging from 1,200 to 2,000 feet and more above the sea, what must be the heat and the dryness in the very *focus*? For one of the additional wonders of Death Valley is that its central region lies away below the level of the sea. There is perhaps no other spot on the globe which at so great a distance from the ocean reaches such a depression—159 feet. The Dead Sea, with the gorges of the Jordan and the Arabah, of course greatly exceeds this, but it is not widely separated from the eastern parallel border of the Mediterranean.

The climate violence of this deep trough of Death Valley must be left to conjecture. It is certain that no man could survive there long enough to secure continuous observations of any extent.—*Scientific American.*

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on his return from Europe talked of all sorts of things to all sorts of people. He has been through England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Italy, and has learned a great deal. He says: "I believe the threatened war between England and Russia has only been postponed. The English people feel humbled at the attitude of Russia, and that England is losing prestige in Europe; something must be done to stop this—that is the feeling—and that something is war. The people want war, and they will have it. Nearly every intelligent Englishman I have met is in favor of immediate war. As to America, they are friendly beyond description, I might say enthusiastic. I have met with many royal personages, but perhaps the most cordial were the King and Queen of Naples"

It is said that 50,000 of the inhabitants of Glasgow go to bed intoxicated every Saturday night. This shows the hard sense of the Scotch. In this city, instead of going to bed they would roam the streets until Sunday morning.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Mr. Eugene Field's Little Allegory.

At the panorama of the battle of Shiloh in this city a few days ago a small, shriveled-up man made himself conspicuous by going around the place sniveling dolorously. He did not appear to be more than five feet high. He was dressed all in black, and his attenuated form and gray whiskers gave him a peculiarly grotesque appearance. He seemed io be greatly interested in the panorama, and as he moved from one point of view to another he groaned and wept copiously. A tall, raw-boned man approached him; he wore gray clothes and a military slouch hat, and he had the general appearance of a Missourian away from home on a holiday.

"Reckon you were at Shiloh, eh, stranger?" asked the tall, raw-boned man.

"Yes," replied the small, shriveled-up man, "and I shall never forget it; it was the toughest battle of the war."

"I was thar," said the tall, raw-boned man, "and my regiment was drawn up right over yonder where you see that clump of trees."

"You were a rebel, then?"

"I was a Confederate," replied the tall, raw-boned man, "and I did some right smart fighting among that clump of trees that day."

"I remember it all," said the small, shriveled-up man, "for I was a Federal soldier, and the toughest scrimmage in all that battle was just among that clump of trees."

"Prentiss was the Yankee general," remarked the tall, raw-boned man, "and I'd have given a pretty to have seen him that day. But, dog-on me, the little cuss kept out of sight, and we uns came to the conclusion he was hidin' back in the rear somewhar."

"Our boys were after Marmaduke," said the small, shriveled-up man, "for he was the rebel general and had bothered us a great deal. But we could get no glimpse of him—he was too sharp to come to the front, and it was lucky for him, too."

"Oh, but what a scrimmage it was!" said the tall, raw-boned man.

"How the sabres clashed and how the minies whistle!"

The panorama brought back the old time with all the vividness of a yesterday's occurrence. The two men were filled with a strange yet beautiful enthusiasm.

"Stranger," cried the tall, raw-boned man, "we fought each other like devils that day, and we fought to kill; but the war's over now, and we ain't soldiers any longer. Gimme your hand."

"With pleasure," said the small, shriveled-up man, and the two clasped hands.

"What might be your name," inquired the tall, raw-boned man.

"I am Gen. B. M. Prentiss," said the small, shriveled-up man.

"The——you say," exclaimed the tall, raw-boned man.

"Yes," replied the small, shriveled-up man, "and who are you?"

"I," replied the tall, raw-boned man; "I am Gen. John S. Marmaduke."

A WAR INCIDENT.—Yesterday Major Toller, of Los Angeles called to see me, and in the course of a conversation it came out that he had at one time been a resident of New Madrid, Mo. I remarked that I knew something of the place, as I had been with Pope when he made the attack on that place in the earlier part of the war. Major Toller explained that he was one of the gunners in the rebel battery posted below the city, and he asked if I remembered any striking incident in connection with the work of that battery. I did. I remembered it well. I remembered that one day there came a shot from that battery that entered the muzzle of one of our own guns, causing an explosion that broke the gun into fragments and killed several men.

Major Toller remarked: "I remember the incident as well as you, and I have better cause to remember it. I fired the shot myself, and there is a story about it. One day there came from the Union battery a large shell, that struck without exploding very near our own battery. I picked up the shell, and, seeing that the fuse had not burned out, I said that I believed we could arrange the fuse and return the shell with our compliments to the battery that had fired it. This was done. I aimed the gun myself, and we saw by the commotion it created in the Union lines that something extraordinary had occurred. Afterward we learned the particulars. A few days afterward the commander of the forces came to our quarters, for the firing of that shot promoted me to Major."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

A CHIEF JUSTICE SNUBBED.—"I tell you, my dear—" said an old gentleman to his wife on the Summer hotel veranda.

"Don't tell me anything, Sir!" reported the lady, with emphasis.

"But I believe—"

"Bah! What do your beliefs amount to?"

"But I think—"

"Bah! You flatter yourself. What are your thoughts worth?"

"But, my dear, I know—"

"Don't talk to me about what you know. What you don't know would fill an encyclopedia. Everybody knows you are a stupid, old, senseless, worthless dotard. You don't know enough to come in when it rains."

"Who is that old gentleman over there?" asked a visitor of the hotel clerk.

"Don't you know him? Why, he is the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court."—*Mobile Register.*

No game bird of any country has a wider range than the wild turkey. Its native range is from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, from the forty-third parallel of north latitude to Central America.

He is a strong man who can hold down his opinion.—*Emerson*

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

NEW FALL GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &C.

Mr. Dye and Daughter

LEAVES FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES THIS WEEK TO SELECT A

FULL LINE

—OF THE—

LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

French and American Millinery,

Fancy Goods, &c.

September 10, 1885. 135-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Executor's Notice!

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit the same to me on or before October 2nd, 1886.

NEILL McMILLAN,
Executor of Daniel McMillan.
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 24, 1885. 137-6t

Toilet Soap,

LAUNDRY SOAP,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Dried Beef,

CHIPPED TO ORDER,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, June 22d, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennetteville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennetteville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to

Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville. N. C.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 123-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1885—163th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation	Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
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or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La

or LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Sept. 10, 1885. 135-4t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1885.

TO THE PUBLIC.

With this issue my connection with the Fayetteville OBSERVER ceases, as I have this day sold my interest to Mr. John R. Myrover, who will now assume entire Editorial control. Mr. Myrover will fulfil all existing contracts for advertising, &c., and is authorized to collect and receipt for all past due subscriptions. Mr. Myrover is a young gentleman well known in this community, and we predict will soon make himself known through the State as one in every way capable of serving his party and State.

GEO. H. HAIGH.

As will be seen from the above, I have purchased the type, press and other office material, together with the good will, of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER. An outfit of new type will be immediately procured; and under the name of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE the paper will be continued without interruption, Mr. J. H. Myrover, the former senior editor of the *North Carolina Gazette*, assisting me in its editorial management.

Pledges amount to little in themselves, and a newspaper can best speak for itself. I shall say in advance for the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE only that it will be (of course) thoroughly Democratic—the organ of its party in the best and broadest sense of that term, independent of the behests or control of any clique or wing—and honestly and zealously devoted to the advancement of the interests of our town, county and State.

For the rest, if unflagging industry, strict attention to all the demands of the business and an earnest endeavor to attain and hold a high plane in journalism shall avail to enhance the merits of this enterprise, the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE may fairly claim the liberal support and hearty patronage of the public.

I may be permitted to say in all modesty that the people of this section and of North Carolina have some reason to expect much from a newspaper bearing such a name as has been chosen: if with the title shall come some of the merit which gave such strength and influence to the old *Observer* and, in a gratifying measure, to its successor the *Gazette*, I shall fear no lack of friends and the ability to retain their best wishes.

The subscription price will remain unchanged—$2.00 per year. Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

JOHN R. MYROVER.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The President takes the opportunity offered by the resignation of Dorman B. Eaton, chief of the Civil Service Commission to again express his views on this much mooted question. It is a characteristic letter, which in a frank and manly way sets forth both the advantages and disadvantages of Civil Service Reform. We publish the letter in another column, and it will be seen that he is as firm in his opinions as he was before his election. He says he believes in Civil Service reform, "because it opens the doors to rich and poor alike to participation in public place holding." The President compliments Mr. Eaton for his devotion to the cause, and for the ability and efficiency with which he has endeavored to carry it out, and asserts his determination to carry out the law, believing that it must eventually give the Government a more efficient service, and that the tone of public sentiment will be elevated thereby.

The recent charges against this commission, composed of two Republicans, and one Democrat, that they in all cases gave precedence to Republicans, is evident that these republicans while professing to be reformers could not throw aside their partisan predilections, and that they were using their position for party ends. The principle of civil service we cannot object to, and the present change in the administration was effected that we might have a better government. It was the voice of the people speaking in no unmistakable terms, their desire for a pure and incorrupt administration of its laws; they demanded a change for the public good. The party in power had used the offices for their own selfish purposes, and they elected a President who they believed would carry it out, and in him they have not been mistaken, for he has been thoroughly consistent, he observes the law, and far as possible maintains it; but it is wrong for republicans, partisan in character, to be retained in office, and others placed there of like ilk, because the Civil Service Commission have the power to place (whom they wish) men who are enimicable to the party in power; it is both thwarting the will of the Executive and the people. The Commission has been unfair and partisan in its acts, and if possible should be displaced; and we hope that the example set by Mr. Eaton, may be followed by others, so that a new commission in full sympathy with the President may be appointed.

NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

The Republicans and Democrats of New York have held their State Conventions, and have placed their tickets in the field. Of the republican candidate for Governor, Ira S. Davenport, we know but little, he may be a strong man, but Carr, the present Secretary of State, the candidate for Lieut. Governor (who said he would take nothing but the nomination for Governor) will add strength and help the ticket. The Democrats have placed in nomination the present Governor, David S. Hill, and Roswell P. Flower, for Lieut. Governor. Fom the lights before us we should predict a Democratic victory, but New York State is uncertain, upon it hinges in presidential years the hopes of parties, it is the pivoted State. In the last eight Presidential elections, each party has carried the State four times. "In 1880 Garfield had 23,000 majority, and in 1884 Cleveland carried the State by 1,100. In 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor by nearly 200,000 majority, yet in 1883 the Republicans elected their Secretary of State, the present candidate for Lieutenant Governor, by 17,000 majority."

From this it appears that New York is never to be counted on. The County Democracy and Tammny have never worked in harmony, and this we believe has been the great trouble; if however, as appears from the telegraphic reports, the ticket suits both, then together they are invincible. The platforms of both parties approve of the principles of Civil Service Reform, but the Democrats justly condemn the rules and practices that have grown up under them. Take it all in all, the prospect for the Democratic party looks bright, and we believe it will triumph, but it is yet too soon to make any calculation.

THE STATE FAIR.—There is no period in our history in which more interest has been taken in the material prosperity of our State than at the present time, and we therefore hope that the State Fair may receive encouragement from all quarters. The display of our products will not only be an incentive to further progress among our farmers, but if the proper spirit is shown will be the means of proving that we are progressive people; it will aid not Raleigh alone, but the State. If no other benefit could be derived, the meeting together of farmers to consult, to know each other, and the general knowledge obtained of the State and its people would repay. The premiums offered are worth contending for, and accommodating grates have been obtained from all railroads, and we hope it will prove a success.

President's Letter to Dorman B. Eaton.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country.

Friends of civil service reform, and all those who desire good government, fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarly govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been waiting patiently to accept the good results as they step by step could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus far has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by reform offers substantial improvements and benefits. Reasonable toleration for old prejudices, graceful recognition of every aid, sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance and constant efforts to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual and the case placed upon a sure foundation.

Of course there should be no surrender of principle, nor backward steps, and all laws for enforcement of reform should be rigidly executed. But the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of the doctrine and the rigorous execution of the laws.

It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshalled on the practical side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause, and yet mischievously and with intolerant self righteousness, discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decrying with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform and ignoring the conditions which bound and qualify every struggle for radical improvement in the affairs of government, demand complete and immediate perfection.

The reference in your letter to the attitude of members of my cabinet to sustain the system established by the civil service law, besides being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity which is most gratifying. If such treatment of these upon whom the duty rests of administering the government according to reform methods was the universal rule, the ends would be won easily and speedily attained.

I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons because it opens the door for rich and poor alike to participation in public place holding, and I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of dependence upon the caprice or selfish interests of those who imprudently stand between the people and the machinery of the government. In one case the reasonable intelligence and education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land, are the credentials to office; on the other, the way is found in the favor secured by participation in partisan work, often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance the reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in places attatched to the public service; confronted with a new system precluding the distribution of such places in its interests, called upon to surrender the advantages which perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success and influenced by a suspicion always raised in such an emergency that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, and should receive due acknowledgment and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the peoplebetter than the desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our government.

I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the first day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil sevice reform, and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interests in the object for which you have labored so assidnously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

[For the Observer.]

Letter from Bladen.

WILLIS'S CREEK, Sept. 18, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The route of a business trip led me across the Great Swamp in the edge of Robeson county, the eastern side of which is the dividing line between Bladen and Robeson. The crossing was three-fourths of a mile, not a drop of water being visible except in the two runs, which were motionless. This will give you some idea of the excessive drought we are having. The causeway poles impedes travel to a slow walk, and you get some idea of the magnitude of this great body of rich land, and time for reflection. It led me to think of the enterprise of those gentlemen who have bought the swamp, especially to that of Col. O. H. Blocker, a son of Cumberland, whom Bladen has been glad to welcome. For fifteen years it was a dream of his to ditch the thousands of acres and benefit the section, and in the mean time add to his own store. Single-handed he employed a surveyor and became more than ever satisfied that the project was feasable. To get the capital necessary, he induced two Pennsylvanians to join him, staking all he himself could raise on the undertaking, and they are now the sole owners of the swamp of perhaps 15,000 acres worth $40 per acre when drained. Axes, woodmen, fire, (two burns), time, (three years), after drainage and wealth will be theirs, and corn from Chicago will be a thing of the past, so far as Bladen and Robeson is concerned. They are moving slowly it is true, and are going to work up the millions of feet of all kinds of wood which bounds as they go along. But like Paul, (occasionally) I speak not by command, but rather from my own notion, and what I have gathered from sight and hearsay. He who wields the shovels and axes and gives bread to the people is greater than they who use the pen or the sword. Owls, alligators, beavers and wild cats infest the inmost regions, and many a belated mill boy has been terrified by the wild bootings which greeted his journey across. With palor on his cheek, a tear in his eye and a switch in his hand he only regained his courage when safely across; none will rejoice at the clearing more than he. Doubting Thomases are fast believing, and everybody that I know of is hailing success to the speculation, and feels assured of triumph in the end. So may it be.

CUPID.

Letter from Harnett.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, Sept. 21, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, the colored Minister to Liberia, lectured to the colored people on Saturday evening in the Court House at this place. He is a very talented man. He gave the colored people good advice; he advised them to work and keep out of debt, and to make no chattel mortgages, and to quit buying old sorry horses, to stand up to their friends, not to be waiting for the forty acres of land and a mule. He said that President Cleveland told him to tell them that he was their friend, and he believed he was sincere. S.

AN INDUSTRY THAT OUGHT TO BE DEVELOPED IN THE SOUTH.—It is somewhat strange that in the general development of the industrial interests of the South, comparatively little attention has been given to the manufacture of paper. This is an industry to which the attention of the people of the South might be profitably turned.

There are peculiar advantages possessed by some of the Southern States for manufacturing paper that ought to be utilized. Having not far from one-third of the total population of the country, the South has less than one twenty-fifth of the capital invested in making paper. It is true that the consumption of paper in the South is not as large, in proportion to population, as in the North, but it is large enough to furnish a market for enormous quantities of Northern and Western made paper. In 1880 there were 767 establishments engaged in the various branches of the paper business, employing a capitol of over $49,900,000 and producing nearly $2,000,000 worth of paper. Of this immence business the South's share consisted of 45 paper mills having a capital of $1,810,000 with $2,500,000 as the value of paper made, Since 1880 the increase in this industry has been mainly in the North and West, and the South's proportion is probaly even less than then.

For nearly all the newspapers printed in the South, as well as for nearly all other purposes for which it is used, paper must be purchased in the North. There is an opening in the South for the profitable employment of capital in the establishment of paper mills and we hope to see more attention given to this matter. It is a subject in which the newspapers of the South are particularly interested, and they can do much towards helping on this line of industrial growth, by calling attention to the advantages possessed for this business by the various locations in which there are good openings for paper mills.—*Manuf. Record.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The President to-day appointed F. H. Busbee of North Carolina, to be U. S. Attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina.

State Items.

There are 188 students at the University.

Nash county, it is said, has 6,000 acres in tobacco.

The wolves in Jackson county are killing the calves.

Tobacco breaks now are plenty; cotton breaks later.

There are 500 insolvents reported on the tax list in Edgecombe.

Five tobacco barns were burned in Chatham last week. It requires great care and skill to cure it.

The *Gold Leaf* says $180,000 is the amount represented by buildings in the course of construction in Henderson.

The Monroe *Enquirer* says a horse was sold here on Tuesday, we are told, for the small sum of ten cents.

The State Guard is to be increased by the addition of two companies, one at Salisbury and one Shelby. N. C.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., a native of Salem, has accepted a position on Gen. Hancock's staff, with the rank of Captain.

The Greensboro *Patriot* comes to us this week much enlarged, and gives full accounts of the business houses, &c., of that growing town.

The Governor has appointed Mr. J. W. Cooper, State Senator from Cherokee, a member of the board of Directors of the penitentiary, vice Hon. James L. Robinson, resigned.

It is reported that charges have been filed against W. S. O'B. Robinson, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, and Fab. H. Busbee will soon occupy the position.

Mr. Charles C. Holden, of this city, son of ex-Gov. Holden, has been elected Master of Languages in the University School at Ellicott City, Maryland, and will begin his labors about October 1st.—*Chronicle.*

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Tom Vance's "railroad speech" seemed to catch the popular ear and the compliment is paid him by the old stagers of saying that he reminds them of "Old Zeb" when he was a youngster.—*Lenoir Topic.*

C. C. Wade, Esq., reports the discovery of a rich gold vein near Troy, in Montgomery County. The ore is quartz, in country rock of whitish talco-slate, and is exceeding rich in free gold.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 23.—Col. E. C. Yellowly, a prominent lawyer of Greenville, N. C., was found dead in his bed this morning. Combined consumption and heart disease was the cause of his death. He was about 63 years of age.

A movement is on foot throughout the companies of the State Guard looking to the passing of resolutions, requesting the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Scales, to organize the four regiments into the First North Carolina Brigade, and the appointment of Gen. Matthew P. Taylor as Commander of Brigade.—*Guardsman.*

A dispatch was received to-day announcing the death of Col. Joseph Saunders, which took place in Pitt county last night. Col. Saunders was a brother of Col. W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State. The deceased was a gentleman highly esteemed for his many qualities, and was a man of fine business tact. The cause of his death, as we learn, was hemorhagic fever. The remains will be interred at Scotland Neck.—*Visitor.*

A smart fellow who owned a patent on a churn, went to Granville county some weeks ago and sold 'patent rights' enough for States, counties and townships to realize the snug little sum of about twenty thousand dollars, which he carried away from the county and State. Upon taking his leave he remarked to some gentlemen that he had found a place where the people had more money and less brains than any other place he had yet seen.—*News and Observer.*

As a matter of interest the dates and places of holding the fairs in North Carolina are given: Rocky Mount, November 10—13, Weldon November 9—12; Wadesboro, October 21—23; Tarboro, October 26—30; Asheville, October 20—23; Fayetteville, November 7—10; Charlotte, October 27—30; Raleigh, State, (white) October 12—17; colored, November 9—13; New Garden, October 22; Clinton—Woodland, (Roanoke district grange) October 13—15.—*News and Observer.*

The time of holding the fair at Fayetteville is incorrectly given in the above, it should be from the 3d to the 6th inclusive.

The Louisburg *Times* says Larkin Leonard, Esq., a remarkable old gentleman, died at his home in Gold Mine township, this county, on the 27th of August. He was born the 27th of February, 1801, and was 81 years and 6 months old. He never bought a pound of meat, a barrel of flour, or corn, did'nt owe a dollar when he died, never wore spectacles, could read, had a good set of teeth, never saw a railroad, had a sow 27 years old, never swapped horses, never was out of money, nor corn, wore one pair shoes 13 years, kept one pair plow lines 19 years, and never moved from the place he settled when a young man.

EXTENSION OF THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.—The Charlotte *Observer* says that Col. L. C. Jones and Maj. Winder spent yesterday in Shelby and superintended the commencement of work upon the extension of the Carolina Central. They put fifty hands to work, and without any speech making, wine drinking and whiskey swilling, went directly to business. They do not seem to believe that the best way to build a railroad is to get up a big meeting and waste time in speeches, reserving all that sort of business until their road is completed. Their plan is to build first and let the people celebrate afterwards. There is no bond speculation about the Carolina Central extension. The extension will run through Cleveland, Rutherford. McDowell and Mitchel counties to the terminus as above, which is 76 miles beyond Shelby.

The extension of this road will be of incalculable benefit to Wilmington, and if the C. F. & Y. V. Railway should also terminate there, then we would have a big city in North Carolina. While it would not (so far as we can see) benefit Fayetteville, it would be a benefit to the State.

General Items.

The private fortune of Queen Victoria is $30,000,000.

The skin and skeleton of Jumbo are to be preserved.

The $1,000,000 monument to Grant progresses slowly.

New corn is quoted in Grayson county, Va., at 25c. per bushel.

George Wilkes, the founder of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, is dead.

The Mikado of Japan is said to have become a convert to Christianity.

The *Puritan*, the winning yatch, was sold at auction for $13,500.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has recently built him a tomb at a cost of $225,000.

October 1st, New York will touch off 375,000 pounds of dynamite in "Hell Gate."

Mr. Donnan B. Eaton, Chief of the Civil Service Commission, has tendered his resignation.

Snow fell in Vermont, Ontario, Canada, and in the Catskill Mountains on 23d of September.

The Louisville *Post* says that the Rev. Sam Jones charges $200 per week to get up a revival.

A relic hunting rogue stole the pencil with which General Grant wrote his last message.

It is estimated that $100,000 were spent by those who went to see the *Puritan Genesta* trials of speed.

Mr. Beecher, who was Chief of the Mugwumps a year ago, has returned to the Republican fold.

Spain and Germany are friends again. Bismark has accepted Spain's apology for the insult recently given.

A bolt is said to be organizing in Pennsylvania against Mr. Matt Quay, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer.

The penalty for selling a cigarette to a boy or girl under 16 years of age in New Hampshire has been made $20 for each offence.

A Northwestern editor declines to marry because great men's sons hardly ever amount to anything.—*Louisville Courier-Jounal.*

Queen Victoria has caused a great deal of wrangling among the members of her family by giving Beatrice all her costly old lace.

Goldsmith Maid is dead. She had the honor at one time to be recognized as the Queen of the trotting turf. She had a record of 2.14.

The Cincinnati *Price Currant*, a very good authority, reckons the corn crop at 1,920 million bushels, being by all odds the largest ever raised.

United States Minister Cox and Consul-General Heap have succeeded in obtaining a revocation of the order expelling American Hebrews from Jerusalem.

New York has another Democratic paper. Mr. Dorshimer, formerly Congressmean, has bought the Tammany *Star* and made it a Cleveland Democratic paper.

Commodore Alex. A. Semms, Commander of the Washington Navy Yard, died suddenly at Hamilton, London county, Va. It is said he committed suicide.

It is stated that the Chinese government will certainly demand of the United States indemnity for the lives of the Chinene miners recently murdered in Wyoming Territory.

MR. FLOWER DECLINES.—*Watertown, N. Y., Sept.* 26.—Roswell P. Flower has addressed a letter to George Raines, chairman of the late Democratic Convention, positively declining the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, says that when Congress meets an effort will be made to obtain Mr. Grant's consent to have General Grant's remains removed to Washington. He says that there will be no difficulty in obtaining her consent.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "I have it on the best of authority that the Hon. James G. Blaine is at present hard at work setting up the pins for re-election to the United States Senate, and that he expects to succeed Eugene Hale.

The Senate branch of the Georgia Legislature last Friday passed a bill repealing the arbitrary powers of the Georgia Railroad Commission and leaving to the Railroads the right to make their own rates. The Commissioners are to hear complaints only. A strong fight on the bill is expected in the House.

The Rock Springs method of dealing with objectionable characters and complexions has now been put in practice at Duquoin, Ill., where the white men employed in the coal mining have served notice on the colored men, not Chinese, but American citizens of African descent, that they must leave within a given time, or take the consequences.

There has been a steady flow of silver from the Baltimore Sub-Treasury this week to points in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. These shipments are on orders to supply the demand for silver dollars to take the place of the withdrawn currency ones and twos. From $7,000 to $8,000 have been sent daily, and the volume promises to increase as the need for money to make change becomes more pronounced.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Republican State Convention of New York have nominated the following ticket.

Ira S. Davenport, for Governor.

General Carr was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

James W. Wadsworth, of Livingstone county, was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation.

Anson S. Ward, of Franklin county, was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation.

Maj. Chas. Ulrich, of New York, was finally chosen for State Treasurer. The ticket was completed by the nomination of E. B. Thomas, of Chenange county, for Attorney-General and Wm. P. Van Ranssalaer for State Engineer.

Ira S. Davenport is not the famous "Johnny."

An Act

TO

Repeal of section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of The Code, and to require the registration of deeds.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of The Code be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: No conveyance of land, nor contract to convey, or lease of land, for more than three years shall be valid to pass any property, as against creditors or purchasers, for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or lessor, but from the registration thereof within the county where the land lieth: *Provided however*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to contracts, leases or deeds already executed, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: *Provided further*, that no purchase from any such donor, bargainor or lessor shall avail or pass title as against any unregistered deed executed prior to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, when the person or persons holding or claiming under such unregistered deed shall be in the actual possession and enjoyment of such land, either in person or by his, her or their tenants, at the time of the execution of such second deed, or when the person or persons claiming under or taking such second deed, had at the time of taking or purchasing under such deed actual or constructive notice of such unregistered deed, or the claim of the person or persons holding or claiming thereunder.

SEC. 2 That any person or persons holding any unregistered deed or claiming title thereunder, executed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, may have the same recorded without proof of the execution thereof; *Provided*, that such person or persons shall make an affidavit before the officer having jurisdiction to take probate of such deed, that the grantor, bargainor or maker of such deed, and the witnesses thereto are dead or cannot be found, and that he, she or they cannot make proof of their handwriting. Said affidavit shall be written upon or attached to such deed, and the same, together with such deed, be entitled to registration in the same manner and with the same effect as if proven in the manner prescribed by law for other deeds.

SEC 3. That all deeds, contracts or leases, before registration, except those mentioned in section two hereof, shall be acknowledged by the grantor, lessor or the person executing the same, or their signatures proven on oath by one or more witnesses in the manner prescribed by law, and all deeds so executed and registered shall be valid, and pass title and estates without livery of seizin, attornment or other ceremony whatever.

SEC. 4. That for the probate of all deeds, including the privy examination of any *feme covert* executing the same, executed prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, the clerk shall receive fifteen cents for each name, and the register, for recording the same, fifty cents for the first three copy sheets, and five cents for each additional copy sheet.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least three newspapers in each judicial district in the State for six weeks before said day, and shall furnish to each clerk and register in the State a copy thereof, to be posted in their offices. The register of deeds of each county shall post or cause to be posted in four public places in each township of his county, for sixty days prior to the time when the act shall go into effect, printed notices explaining the provisions thereof and notifying all persons interested to comply with the provisions of said act.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1885.

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Clothing!
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An Entire New Stock of
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As previously announced,
I Have Changed My Business,
AND WILL GIVE MY ATTENTION ENTIRELY TO
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gents Furnishing Goods.

As I am POSITIVELY the ONLY firm in the city that is
Exclusively in That Line,
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BETTER VARIETY of GOODS
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CALL AND SEE for YOURSELVES!
H. R. NOVITZKY.
Sepremher 3, 1885. 134-tf

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Railroad Mills Snuff and Scotch Snuffs,
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James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
All Right and City Gem Soaps,
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A fresh arrival EVERY WEEK—(carefully examined,) of elegant
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And carefully selected SWEET, for Cooking or Culinary purposes.

CHEESE:
Full Cream "Tar Bell," the delight of every one.

MACARONI:
Pure Italian—in 1-16 packages—fresh, and a beauty.

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New catch—A No. 1 Mess, as fine as ever offered. No. 2—Handsome; No. 3, very cheap for quality.

BEEF:
Fulton Market BONELESS, and Dried for shipping.

HAMS:
Sugar (mild) cured, California and North Carolina—Selected with much care.

FLOUR:
Thomson's Imperial Family,
Thomson's Improved Choice,
Thomson's Extra and State Goods.

YOU MAY FIND
Wax Candles and Wax Matches, Stove Polish, Blacking, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags—any Size, Paper Twine, Cotton Twine, Spool Thread, Ball Thread, Spun Yarn and Sheeting, Cotton Batting,
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My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.
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CHILDREN,
Bring your Parents or Pennies
To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco
will find
HEADQUARTERS.

Beautifully Burned.
If anything burned can be beautiful,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S
Rio, Laguyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.
GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.
Sept. 3. 134-tf

The Poor
NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.
The Rich
KNOW
HEADQUARTERS.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
September 3, 1885. 134-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1885.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. COLE—Circus.
MRS. JOHN SHAW—Millinery.
FRANK THORNTON—Kid Gloves.
C. A. HOLLAND—Holland House.
D. H. BELL—Cumberland House.
FRANK THORNTON—Black Dress Silks.

ABOUT TOWN.

REFRESHMENTS DURING THE FAIR.—The ladies of the M. E Church will serve refreshments at the Fair Ground during the Fair.

FROST.—There was frost in Asheville, Raleigh and other localities last week. It was quite cold here, but we fortunately escaped frost.

A GOOD HOTEL.—One of the most desirable things to the travelling public is a good hotel, and Mr. Holland, at Shoe Heel, says he has just fitted up one.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Joseph W. Hollingsworth has set a good example by painting and fixing up generally his store on Person street.

RICHMOND COURT.—Judge McRae is holding Court in Richmond this week. It is gratifying to us to see the reputation he is making wherever he goes.

COMING AGAIN.—The Standard Dramatic Company will be here during the Fair, and our visitors will have an opportunity of seeing something worth coming for.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Thos. H. Tillinghast, a Teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, is here visiting his relatives. Mr. Tillinghast will take back the pupils from this county when he returns.

COMMENDABLE.—Mr. W. T. Gray, of Greensboro, a graduate we believe, of the Naval Academy, is acting as fireman on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. He displays the right spirit.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—Remember that the Cumberland Fair takes place on November 3d to 6th inclusive. If you have not done so, begin to make your preparations for it—everybody can help to make it attractive and interesting. Let all join to make it a success.

TAXES, &C.—At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held last Thursday, the Tax Books for 1885 were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, Mr. Neill McQueen.

At the same meeting, Mr. Z. B. Newton tendered his resignation as County Attorney.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. S. W Tillinghast was putting in the gas fixtures in Mr. Thornton's new store, a piece of brick fell from above, striking him on the head. Mr. Tillinghast was knocked down in an almost senseless condition, but has since, so far improved as to be out again.

RACING AT KNOXVILLE.—We notice in the Asheville *Citizen* that Mr. J. A. Williams, of our town, has been quite successful at the Knoxville races. The well-known horses, Palmetto, Blue Jay, and Wave, have each won a race. In the last race, ½ mile heats, two best in three, Blue Jay won in 1.23.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—Mr. H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds, showed us, while at the Court House, a book in which he has prepared a list of all the School Districts in the county, giving the boundaries and all other necessary information relative to them. It is neatly done, and is a valuable record.

PENSION PAPERS.—Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, Clerk of the Court, tells us that several of the State Pension Papers have been returned for correction having been improperly filled out. Among them he mentioned the names of Allen Jones, James R. Powers and others. It will be well for the parties to call and rectify the mistakes.

BUSY REPAIRING.—We learn that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Thos. H. McMillan, of the firm of McMillan Bros., has had his hands full in repairing the roofs of the houses in Charleston which were demolished by the recent storm. Mr. McMillan has charge of the Savannah House, and in his absence it is taken charge of by the Senior brother and partner, Mr. D. G. McMillan, of this place. They are an enterprising set, and deserve success.

TOBACCO.—We have received samples of bright Tobacco from our friend, B. F. Shaw, of Harnett, and from Mr. J. E. Purcell, of Robeson. Mr. Shaw says that something over a hundred acres have been planted in Tobacco in his county. The sample sent us is a good one, but we do not think it quite equal to Mr. Purcells, which is the best we have seen. Mr. Purcell's sample has more body, and is richer in looks, but they both prove that good Tobacco can be raised in this section.

MEETING OF THE VESTRY.—The Vestry of St. John's (Episcopal) Church have called the Rev. Robt. Strange to assist the Rev. Dr. Huske in his parish work. Mr. Strange accepted a call last June, but his health prevented him from fulfilling the engagement. He has gained his health and strength, and may be expected here about the 1st of November.

At the same meeting the Vestry decided to purchase a new Organ, a committee being appointed to select and make a contract. We believe we may safely say that by November 1st it will be here.

REGULAR MEETING.—The regular meeting of the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, October 1st, at 4½ o'clock.

POSTMASTER.—Our new Postmaster, Capt. J. B. Smith, received his commission by Monday's mail, duly signed and sealed by the President. He takes formal charge of the office to-day.

COTTON STALK.—We have been shown a portion of a cotton stalk sent by Mr. Fred. Alderman, grown near Spanish Camp, Wharton county Texas, measuring seven inches in circumference, eight feet high and covering over a space of seven feet, raised without the aid of any fertilizers.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN CUMBERLAND.—We have been kindly furnished the following valuation of property in Cumberland county by Mr. H. C. Fisher, Register:

No. of acres of land 521,245, value $1,442,251. No. town lots 1,328, value $516,015; No. of horses 1038, value $71,232; No. of mules 1,124, value $74,232; No. of jacks 4, value $157; No. of jennies 2, value $35; No. of goats 928, value $902; No. of cattle 8,089, value $41,421; No. of hogs 21,903, value $22,477; No. of sheep 5,440, value $5,491.

THE ITALIANS AND THE BEARS.—Two strolling Italians, with three bears, made their appearance on our streets last week, much to the amusement of the boys—*big and little*—but the Marshal soon put a stop to the street display, as one or two horses were terribly frightened at this unusual sight. The party encamped on the Wilmington Road, about a mile from town, and we learn that some one who feared the bears more than the law, shot one of them, inflicting a severe wound, but fortunately not killing him.

TOKAY.—At this beautiful place of our Congressman, Wharton J. Green, all is life. Men, women and children are busy gathering grapes ready for the press. Wine making is now the order of the day. The yield this year far exceeds any previous year—estimated at four times the usual amount. In the Wine-house, the lower floor, or cellar, hundreds of casks of old wine are strung in long rows, and in the upper room huge casks are filled with the newly expressed juice of the grape undergoing fermentation. The crop of Isabella, Concord, etc., was not as good as usual, and instead of shipping, they were converted into wine. Tokay is a magnificent place. An uninterrupted sea of vines not only gives beauty to the place, but makes the very air at this season redolent with the delightful perfume of the fruit.

CROSS CREEK APIARY.—A visit to the Apiary of Capt. John S. Maultsby, near his residence, in the eastern part of town, shows the great progress this industry has made in our midst. Approaching the Apiary, its name is seen printed in beautiful letters on a board nailed to a large tree. Under this tree, pretty rustic seats, circular benches and chairs are placed for the comfort of visitors; and near it there is a table, on which are placed pamphlets on Bee culture, by various authors. On one side of the shaded lawn is a row of Hives, under a line of fruit trees. Opposite is another row of Hives under a large scuppernong arbor. At the end of these parallel rows another one runs across, joining the two, and in the centre of them is located the manipulating house, where Mr. Maultsby manipulates his bee frames, section boxes, etc. Half-way between the hives, there is a row of ladders and tables from one to six feet high, for the purpose of hiving swarms. The proprietor preferring the natural swarming to the artificial, on account of the excitement and pleasure it affords. And it is said the best Apiarists think Bees do better when they are naturally swarmed. In the rear, there is a beautiful little Carp Pond. Also a convenient and neatly built Bathing House. The pond is well-stocked with Carp—some that will weigh from 4 to 6 pounds, and a multitude of smaller ones. Near his house, and convenient to the Bees, is a large Orchard, in which, between the rows of trees, in their season, are planted an ample supply of clover and buckwheat, for the benefit of the busy honey-getters. Mr. Maultsby's place is an evidence of what industry and skill can do towards improving and beautifying one's surroundings, besides reaping a substantial recompense in a pecuniary way, for the employment of leisure moments, and is well worth going to see.

A WALK THROUGH THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY SHOPS.—We had the pleasure a few days ago of looking through the Work Shops of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, and were astonished at the amount of work that was going on. The only Engine on the yard was No. 8, which, with its tender, looked as new as when first bought. It had recently undergone thorough repair, and was freshly painted. Entering the Wood Work Department, which is under the management of that energetic and skilled workman, Mr. Matt. W. Johnson, we were surprised to find over 70,000 feet of lumber, already planed and fitted for box cars. There were about 25 or 30 men at work, and in a few days they will begin putting together twenty box-cars, at the rate of four per week. All the wood work, and iron work, consisting of transit, break and strainer rods, and a host of other little things are ready, and Mr. Johnson is pushing the work to meet the increased necessities of the road. A good deal of new machinery has lately been added. We saw a planer, upon which a beam 24 feet long, 15x20 in width, was receiving its finish. We understand that Mr. Geo. H. Hall has furnished all the lumber for the work. While there, we also looked into the Store Room, filled with Railroad supplies. This is under the management of Mr. D. F. Wemyss. Mr. I. W. Clark, a native of Fayetteville, is Master Mechanic, and to his excellent supervision the present complete state of affairs in the Locomotive Department is due. While looking around in the Wood Work Department, we saw one or two who had gone through our Graded School; and heard of two young graduates, who had entered as firemen on the road, learning by experience and the hardest sort of work, the practical use of the engine. We were glad of this, for it shows that they are beginning to see that a trade is not beneath the dignity of any class, and it is in just such places as this we need educated men; it offers a field for both intellectual and physical culture.

MARRIED.

CADE—BULLARD—In Flea Hill Township, on Sunday, September 27th, 1885, by the Rev. A. M. Lome, Mr. JOHN C. CADE to Miss MARIA J. BULLARD.

DAWKINS—BLUE—In Quewhiffle Township, at the residence of the bride's mother, on September 17th, Mr. ALFRED DAWKINS to Miss JANIE BLUE. All of Cumberland.

May their paths be free from strife,
While journeying on together;
May they live a long and happy life,
And prove a blessing to each other.
A. L.

DIED.

HUSKE—In this Town, on the 16th ult., in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAILEY HUSKE, wife of the late Walter A. Huske, and daughter of the late George Robertson, formerly Consul to Merida, Yucatan.

Mrs. Huske has been for years the subject of painful disease, which with other afflictions she bore with a patience and submission of spirit truly remarkable, and being made perfect through suffering as we believe, has gone hence through the gate of death to the land of everlasting life.
J. C. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge as a reliable agent to destroy and expel worms. It is perfectly safe and easily administered. It is cheap and will give satisfaction.

The Beauty of Youth.

No matter how handsome or stalwart a young man may be otherwise, nothing can make up for a partially bald head. Shining talents are attractive, but a shining poll is not. The cause may be sickness or anything else, yet Parker's Hair Balsam will stop the loss of the hair and start a new growth of glossy and soft hair so quickly as to surprise you—restoring the original color at the same time. Not a dye, not oily, delicately perfumed. Only standard 50c. dressing.

Please Try Not Be Left This Time.

To Keep alive the great Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, La., the immense expenditure of brains, money and labor has been utilized by a thorough reorganization, and many thousands of pleasure and health seekers will go to the Crescent City, between now and Mardi Gras, when the great event of Southern life occurs. But monthly Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., supervise solely the drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery, and scatter some $265,500 to holders of tickets or fifths thereof, costing from $1 to $5 each. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Recollect that October 13th next, will be the 185th recurrence of the event and do not be left this time.

Something for the Baby.

What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of music at the homes of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One teaspoonful of Parker's Tonic, given the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and all in the house. Only 50 cents, at druggists.

GLASS HOUSES.

"They Who Live in Glass Houses Should Mind How They Cast Stones."

The wicked fleeth when no one pursueth."

It is amusing to see how tender-footed certain blood remedy proprietors have become of late. They make much ado about "apes and imitators" when none are in sight.

The proprietors of B. B. B. would say most emphatically that their remedy stands upon its own merit. Should we attempt to imitate, it would not be those who do not understand the modus operandi of that which they offer. Our own long experience in the profession precludes such an idea. The field for blood remedies is large and broad, affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to close the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quickest remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not imitate, and is in the field as an honorable competitor for public favor, and its success is without a parallel. 136-1m

"TICKET, SIR."

A Popular Conductor Says:

I consider it my duty to impart some very valuable information to my friends and acquaintances, as many of them know the unpleasant condition under which I have labored in performing my duties as conductor of the Georgia Central railroad.

Some months ago I became afflicted with a severe attack of Rheumatism, and I desire to state how I was cured.

While thus suffering all the agonies of this dread disease and ready to abandon my position through sheer necessity, I was induced to try B. B. B. THE EFFECT WAS TRULY MAGICAL. I had no idea that a medicine could produce such an effect in so short a time. I experienced a wonderful change before using half a bottle. After taking only four bottles, I find myself to-day a well man. This splendid medicine effected a cure no less wonderful in the case of my wife, who was terribly afflicted with Rheumatism. She obtained complete relief and perfect restoration to health after taking the same number of bottles I did.

I take much pleasure in recommending B. B. B to my friends as FIRST-CLASS. I refer to Mr. R. Schidt, Agent C. R. R., Atlanta, and to C. R. R. Agent, Macon, and Dr. Hape, Atlanta.

J. T. GOODMAN,
Conductor Central R. R.

RHEUMATISM.

Although a practitioner of nearly twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism, which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle, and is nearly as active as ever, and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly *wonderful* and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Jacksonville, Ala., April 2, 1885. 136-1m

BLACK DRESS SILKS!

WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN IN

40 PIECES OF BLACK DRESS SILKS,

WHICH WERE BOUGHT AT THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE MARGIN, ON ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY PURCHASED. THESE ELEGANT GOODS ARE

23 Inches Wide, Price 95 Cents Per Yard.

WE ALSO OFFER A FULL LINE OF BLACK SILKS AT HIGHER AND LOWER FIGURES.

LADIES LIVING OUT OF THE CITY

CAN HAVE SAMPLES OF ANY GOODS I CARRY, FURNISHED THEM ON APPLICATION.

FRANK THORNTON.
October 1, 1885. 138-1t

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	0@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@00	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7@7½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	5@6	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8@8½	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	6½@7	LARD -	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@50
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@12	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6¼@0
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7¼@9
Wes. Fam.	5.00@7.25	SHEETINGS—	7¼@8½
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	45@55	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	50@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	8¼@00
Low Middling	8@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	28@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, September 29—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 30½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dullat 85 cts. for Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.45 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady at $1.50 for Soft and $1.00 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

MILLINERY!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE, HAVING SELECTED A

Fine and Beautiful Stock of Goods,

COMPRISING ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

Hats, Bonnets,
FANCY FEATHERS,
BIRDS AND RIBBONS.
—IN FACT,—
All the LATEST Novelties in MILLINERY,

Which I will be happy to show to ALL, feeling assured that they will be pleased, not only with the Goods, but with the PRICES.

Respectfully,
Mrs. JOHN SHAW.
October 1, 1885. 138-1t

Cumberland House.

I AM NOW FULLY PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Am Nearer and More Convenient to the Depot than Any Hotel in Town.

All I ask is a trial, as I shall spare no effort to please.

D. H. BELL.
Proprietor.
October 1, 1885. 138-6m

HOLLAND HOUSE,

SHOE HEEL, N. C.,

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, NEW FURNITURE, CONVENIENT TO BOTH DEPOTS.

Table supplied with the best the market affords No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Give us a trial.

C. A. HOLLAND.
October 1, 1885. 138-3m

Fayetteville Graded School.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday, September 21st, 1885. Scholars from outside of Cross Creek solicited. The Trustees call special attention to the advantages of this institution. Reasonable terms will be made, and good board can be obtained for children at fair rates. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. HAIGH,
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
J. W. McNEILL,
} Trustees.

B. E. SEDBERRY, President.
September 10, 1885. 135-4t

LADIES!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED from the Store in Hotel Building to one

On Green Street, Next Door to Mr. Sheetz' Furniture Store,

where, after her return from the Northern Cities, she will display a selected stock of

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

She has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Mallett, for the season, who, with herself, will be glad to see their old friends and patrons.

5 and 10 Cent Goods Always on Hand.

MRS. JOHN SHAW.
September 10, 1885. 135-tf

If You

Don't see what you want, we will take pleasure in ORDERING IT FOR YOU.

Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

SANTELMI,
REAL KID
FIRST CHOICE!

It is with much pleasure that I can now place before my customers a KID GLOVE of the highest quality, and thoroughly

Warrant Every Pair.

In offering this Kid Glove, I beg to state that my customers will confer a favor on me by returning at once any Glove exhibiting the slightest defect in any respect, and having their money refunded. They are warranted to me, and I am perfectly safe in my guarantee. We are Sole Agents for these goods, and show a full line in all colors.

Price $1.50.

NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY WARRANTS KID GLOVES.

FRANK THORNTON.
October 1, 1885. 138-1t.

OUR
F. I. L. I.
1793
CIGARS
Have Arrived!

"He that Hath No Stomach to this Fight let Him Depart."

They are for sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, '85. 137-tf

Down,
DOWN,
DOWN.

CIGARS

Are bought to be sold, and we intend to sell them. Call early and get the BEST.

"Huske's F. I. L. I."

Have been shipped, and we are tempted to say have arrived. But we know if they should be delayed, and not be here as soon as this notice gets out, we would run a great risk of being mobbed. But, gentlemen, look out for them; they must get here in a few days; have patience.

F. I. L. I.

To the front!

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

MACKEREL,
IN BUCKETS—DRUMS,
¼ and ½ BARRELS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Hames, Collars, Hame-Strings,
Buggy and Riding Whips, to arrive.
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO.'s.

Fry-Pans, Potware, Porcelain Stew-Pans, Spiders, Ovens.
All for sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO., Huske's Hardware House.

FOR
The BEST CANNED GOODS, go to
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Lead,
Shot, Powder, Caps, Cartridges, &c., &c.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Bolts, Screws, Hatchets, Hammers,
And the Best HAND-SAW offered for $1.50.
A. S. HUSKE & CO., H. H. H.

Deep Ploughing in the Fall will bring a good yield of grain.

The Two Horse Clipper Plow

IS the BEST. Always get the Best. We do not say for the "CLIPPER" One or Two Horse Plow what we cannot substantiate. Give it a trial, and if not fully satisfied, return to us, and get your money refunded. We mean what we say.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
—OR—
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
No. 30, Hay Street.

Groceries, Groceries.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR

Groceries and Provisions

Cheap, either at wholesale or retail, call and see

G. & R. INGRAM,
opposite the Postoffice.
Sept. 17, 1885. 136-3m

Valuable Store for Sale!

UNDER AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR Court of Cumberland County, made September 1st, 1885, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 15th, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

The Hurt Store,

situated on North side of Hay Street, in Fayetteville, N. C., a few doors West of Market House, and at present occupied by M. E. Dye, Esq.

The above is one of the most valuable locations for business in Fayetteville.

Also at same time and place, an undivided one-half interest in One Hundred and Thirty-two Acres of Land, lying on or near C. F. & Y. V. R'y, about four miles North-west from Town.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth Cash; balance in six months time, at 8 per cent interest from sale. Title reserved till purchase money is paid.

For further particulars address either of the undersigned.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Commissioner.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1885.
September 3. 134-6t

"Money Saved---Money Made!"

DETERMINED TO INCREASE MY BUSINESS,

HAVE MY PLACE KNOWN
—AS THE—
Cheapest Store in Town,

I WILL SELL MY LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

FRESH and DESIRABE GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, "CHEAPER" THAN They can be Bought "Anywhere Else."

"IN THE RING."

Owing to the Large Competition in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, I will sell my Complete and Large Stock of Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys—at Greatly Reduced Prices.

"MORE STEAM."

Also a Heavy Stock of BOOTS and SHOES—All Grades, and All Kinds, at the Very Lowest Rates.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

A. A. Battles Shoe;

BEST IN THE MARKET—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ Come and see and be convinced.

GEO. ROSENTHAL,
Market Square,
Opposite B. E. Sedberry,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 24, 1885. 137-3m.

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sl ew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1886. 111-tf

Only Big Show Coming this Season!

FAYETTEVILLE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL TOUR! LARGER THAN EVER!
Novelties in Each Department! The Best in Everything!

W. W. Cole's New Colossal Shows!

Four Circuses, Two Menageries, One Wax Stautary Exhibit, One Theatre Stage, One Bicycle and Skating Experts Co., One Arab Troupe, One Mexican Show, One Museum.

MOST NOVEL SHOW ON EARTH!

A Theatre with a Portable Stage!

All the Presidents in Wax!

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL NATIONS!

English, French, German, Italian, Mexican, Arabian and American Performers in Friendly Rivalry.

Every Kind of Exhibition Extant That Will Amuse This Generation!

Mexico and the Mexicans

Represented by Real Idols, Jewels, Weapons, Costumes, Stones, Antiquities, Vaquero Riders and Lassoers, Mustangs, Bronchos, Women and Men.

The Very Best Circus in the World!

LADY RIDERS, LADY TUMBLERS, LADY GYMNASTS, LADY RACING.

A Lady Walks a Ceiling Head Downward!

THE HUMAN FLY—The Great and Only MLLE. AMIE.

Men will Ride Bicycles along Elevated Wires, Lady Skating Champions, Gentlemen Bicycle Champions. The

Greatest Lady Rider Living, Mlle. Elize Aguzzi

20 Clowns COUNT THEM. A Carnival of Momus. **20 Clowns**

The Austin Sisters, Rose and Emma; the Misses Rosina and Jennie Maretta, Miss Lizzie Harvie; the Misses McIntyre, Cooke, Hassan, Said, Montgomery, Watson, Kimball and many others.

THE ABDALLAH BEN SAID TROUPE of TWELVE BEDOUIN ARABS

James Leon, Mons. Van. Zandt, the Four Livingstons, Robt. Austin, Ernest Cooke, John Worland, Chas. Rench, Geo. Dunbar, Frank Vernon, Gillette Bros., Eddie Evans, John Murtz, Wm. Harvey, Messrs. McIntyre, Cook, Williams, Milton, Good, Green, Marion, Prince Nubar, Little Maurice Campbell, Conklin, and 40 others.

Two Mammoth Menageries
IN TWO TENTS.

Living Hippopotami; SAMPSON, Giant Elephant, Elands, Ibex, Ichneumons, Two Horned Rhinoceroses, all kinds of Elephants, Kangaroos, Emeu's, etc., etc.

A LIVING TWO-HEADED COW!

Four Eyes, Four Horns, Two Heads, Two Mouths, Eats with Both Mouths.

THE GRAND STREET PROCESSION DAILY!

Two Performances Daily—Afternoon at 1, Evening at 7 p. m.

TICKETS 75c; Children Under 9 Years 50c

WILL ALSO EHIBIT AT

SHOE HEEL, ONE PERFORMANCE, Oct. 12, Sanford, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

October 1, 1885. 138-2t

How to Grow Tobacco.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS BY A VETERAN PLANTER.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 16, 1885. —There are two kinds of soil favored by tobacco farmers. One is the rich black or dark brown soil, with a deep subsoil of gray; the other a light top soil with a subsoil of clay. South Carolina affords both these conditions. The former soil suits the culture of the heavy seed leaf; the latter is adapted to the now famous yellow or bright tobacco, which has brought so much wealth to North Carolina, and has actually revolutionized her agricultre in ten years. In South Carolina and North Georgia tobacco can be grown successfully, and it is a question of time only, and perhaps a very short time, when that culture will be an important part of agricultural enterprise. It is doubtless the case that the bright tobacco will be grown in your State, and as the directions for its cultivation apply with practically equal force to the dark tobacco they are given. These directions are given by a veteran tobacco grower in Granville, the most famous tobacco producing county in the world.

PREPARATION OF THE BEDS.

Select a fine, gray moist spot, with sunny exposure, along the hollows or near little drains in the woods. Rake off the leaves and lay down small poles—about three inches in diameter—four or five feet apart, all over the size you wish the bed. Through the middle, on a width of eight or ten feet, cover with wood eighteen or twenty inches deep. Chink in with dry wood and brush sufficient to burn till the "skids" or poles beneath are consumed. Now with hooks or hoes fastened to long handles, pull the remaining wood and chunks in opposite directions over a space of six or eight feet; throw on enough wood to burn as before, and so continue till all the space is gone over. Now clear off the chunks and coals, and hoe up with grubbing hoes to the depth of about three inches, taking care to loosen the soil without bringing the clay to the surface. Now make a liberal application of hog pen or ben manure previously prepared by chopping fine. This is then chopped in with hilling or weeding hoes and the soil made perfectly fine by repeated rakings.

If the location is flat lay off in beds six feet wide, with small shallow trenches between for drains. If rolling, none will be needed. The bed is now ready for the seed. Mix well in about a peck of ashes, one tablespoonful of seed to each forty square yards. Mark off with hoe or rake handle in widths of about four feet, and sow over, using about half the seed; then mark across and sow the other half. This is done to secure regular seeding. Now tramp the patch over with the feet or compress the soil with a small roller, cover thickly with brush, fence in and ditch around to keep off surface water.

TIME OF PREPARATION OF BEDS.

The beds can be thus prepared at any time, when the soil is sufficiently dry, from the 15th of November to the 1st of March and no further attention will be needed till the plants are well up and square or have four leaves. At this stage the "nursing" must begin. Sprinkle over at midday, or early in the afternoon, some fine concentrated fertilizer at the rate of half a peck per fifty square yards, once or twice a week, and increase the quantity as the plants grow. Fresh stable or hen manure, dried in the sun and finely pulverized, and applied at the rate of half a bushel—more or less, according to strength—to the fifty square yards is about the substitue for a concentrated fertilizer. The The point is to bring the plants on early, in time to transplant, from the 10th to the 20th of May.

After the plants begin to cover the ground remove the brush, pick out the grass and weeds, continuing to manure as directed. Not less than forty square yards should be burned and seeded for every acre alloted for the crop.

THE SOIL FOR THE CROP.

A light gray sandy soil, with yellow clay subsoil is the favorite, but tobacco of equally fine texture and flavor is made on fine white flowery land with similar subsoil. On any light, thin soil with a growth of huckelberry, sourwood, chinquepin, persimmon, post-oak, black jack or either of them, the fine yellow will grow. Some of the best planters select old fields grown up to pines or broom-sedge. These produce the very brightest wrappers of fine silky texture, but generally the virgin woodland gives the desired texture, with more weight and elasticity.

FERTILIZERS.

A liberal application of fertilizers is an important requisite. In the choice of fertilizers there is a difference of opinion. There are a dozen or more good varieties. Your rich phosphates, with special treatment, will give as good and satisfactory a fertilizer, perhaps, as the world affords. Home-made fertilizers, rich compost, &c., are of special value also.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR THE PLANTS.

New woodland, or "piney" old field, require the same preparation in winter or early spring as for corn or cotton.

In March and April the soil should be made fine by repeated dragging and ploughing. Now, with shovel plough, lay off the rows from three to three and a half feet apart, the stronger soil requiring the wider rows.

If home-made manure is to be used—stable and cow-pen—let it be mixed and scattered thinly in the drill furrow, so as to go over the whole crop area, and follow with the concentrated fertilizer at the rate of 200 to 250 pounds per acre. If none of the former is used, apply the latter at the rate of 300 to 450 pounds according to strength of soil. The land is then bedded with an ordinary turning plough, and with a hoe made into hills three feet apart from centre to centre. Smooth off these until they present a flat surface of 15 to 20 inches in diameter and "pat" (or strike gently with the flat side) in the centre with the hoe. Now they are ready for setting the plants when the proper season arrives.

The making of hills with the hoe is an expensive and tedious process, but it is still almost universally practiced. Except in very rough new land the following process answers equally as well or better, and saves a great amount of time and labor.

Take two boards one and a half inches thick, six or eight inches wide, and about four feet long. Slope one end of each to a point and back some twenty inches. Set these on the edge with slopes up and nail on inch boards five feet long to cover from end to end the two pieces. Turn this upside down and you have an implement shaped like the end of a flat boat with staples; attach a chain to the front or pointed corners, fasten a single-tree midway the chain, and nail on some rough handles. A single horse is hitched and walks between the rows, the implement reaching over and smoothing two beds at once. It can be sufficiently weighted with stones or a log of wood to press down the beds as flat as desired. After this take a light shovel plough and mark across three feet apart and the hills are made without a hoe at one-fourth or fifth the expense in the ordinary way.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE PLANTS.

If the seed or plant beds have been well attended to, the plants will be large enough to transplant by the first or second week in May. This is done after a shower, called a "season," and the ground must be sufficiently moist to secure "a stand." The plant is set by means of a peg about six or seven inches long and one inch in diameter. The peg is inserted about two or three inches deep in the hill and withdrawn, when the plant is placed in the opening and the soil pressed to the roots. It is a rule that when the soil falls in and fills the opening made by the planting peg, the "season" is too light and the plants will not live. If the "season" is very wet, the soil should only be closed to the roots, as too much pressure will cause it to bake and injure the plants.

THE PROPER SIZE OF PLANTS.

The proper size for planting is when the plants have five or six leaves, three to five inches long. They are drawn with the hand from the seed bed one by one and carried, generally in baskets, to the field, from which they are dropped on the hills—one to each—by small boys and girls, while the "growing-up" hands follow and set them as before described. It is the custom of a good many planters to wash the roots before they are set, claiming that they live better, but the larger number set them as they are drawn from the beds.

At every succeeding "season" till the first day of July the field should be gone over and the missing hills replanted. It is generally considered satisfactory if a "good stand" is obtained by the 10th of June, but the earlier the better.

THE PLAN OF CULTIVATION.

In eight or ten days after planting, or as soon as the plants begin to take root, the hill should be scraped down with weeding hoe. It is not usual to plough new land at the first working, but the plough is used first on old land, by running close alongside the plants and throwing off a furrow, which the hoes follow to weed down and draw a little fresh soil to the plants. The second ploughing follows in quick succession and the whole row is broken up by running three times with a shovel plough. The hoes again follow to draw more soil to the plants, giving them a broad, flat hill. Then again, quickly follows the third and final ploughing, the hoes again following to finish with a large and elevated hill to the plants. The cultivation should be quick and thorough, and not continued beyond the middle of July. The last ploughing may be done with a cotton sweep, which is fast growing in favor for that purose.

"PRIMING" AND "TOPPING."

As soon as the plants are large enough, a few of the bottom leaves are broken off, usually from three to six inches above the surface of the hill, and the bud is broken out, leaving from ten to fourtnen leaves on the stalk. The former process is called "priming," the latter "topping." Too high priming as well as topping delays the growth of the plant, and as early maturity is all-important to successful curing, the general practice is to prime low and top at not exceeding ten leaves, unless the plants promise to be very large, in which case more leaves are left to prevent too coarse a growth. If the season is wet and the plants luxuriant and vigorous, higher topping will be required, and if dry, lower. It is the practice of some planters to top high early in the season, and if afterwards it be found that too many leaves have been left it is easy to remove them.

Upon the good judgment of the topper depends the successful maturity of the crop, and none but skilled hands should undertake this work. It requires experience to be able to tell from the appearance of the plant how many leaves should be left, and nothing save practice can give this.

Generally there is but little topping done till the cultivation is finished. It is then continued from week to week until all the plants are topped. As the season advances the number of leaves left must be less and less in order to bring the late plants to maturity. The topping should be finished by or before the 10th of August. If any, but few plants should be allowed to remain untopped after this date.

Succesful management at this stage of the crop depends greatly upon the good judgment of the planter, who must be governed by the appearance of the crop and the early or late seasons; the great desideratum being to bring in as much weight of plant as can be matured in time for curing.

"WORMING" AND "SUCKERING."

The worms are not usually plentiful or troublesome till the topping begins. Sometime, however, they make their appearance soon after the crop is planted. Worming is slight work and can be done by girls or boys who will be apt to keep them off if prizes are given for the largest number caught, or some plan acopted to create emulation or rivalry among the catchers. The crop should be gone over at least once if not twice a week. As long as it remains in the field the worms will continue to cut and eat the leaves, and nothing but the most untiring watchfulness and labor will keep them down.

Very soon after the topping is commenced the plants will begin to put out suckers. These should be allowed to grow more than three or four inches before they are pulled off. Both worming and suckering can go on at the same time, and it is necessary to go over as often for one as the other. "Eternal vigilance" is not in this case the "price of liberty," but is absolutely necessary to secure a good crop with whole leaves. The suckers make the leaves light and the worms make the ragged.—*Raleigh, (N. C.) Correspondent of Charleston News and Courier.*

A Dove in a Pulpit.

The worshippers in the East Haven Congregational Church Sunday morning witnessed a scene that will be long remembered. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Clark, was about finishing the prayer immediately preceding the sermon when a dove lit upon the centre gallery in full view of the congregation and began gently cooing. As the clergyman finished the prayer the dove flew to the side gallery and perched on the gallery railing about opposite the clergyman. While the pastor was reading the chapter from which his text was taken the dove cooed when the pastor's tones grew louder, and stopped when he paused. The pastor was reading the first chapter of John's gospel, and when he read the thirty-second verse and came to the clause, "I saw the spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him," the dove, which by its motions indicated an intention of flying to the pastor, flew to the sacred desk and perched directly upon the open pages of the sacred volume. The pastor's text was the 4th verse of the chapter. The dove shortly after flew in a circle over the singers' heads in the side seats and settled down upon the platform below the pulpit, and there it remained throughout the sermon, occasionally emitting a "coo" as if in appreciation either of the pastor's words or the share of notice the congregation gave it. At the conclusion of the sermon the pastor stepped down to lead in the sacrament services, and before doing so closed the Bible, whereupon the dove flew up and lit upon the closed book and cooed. The bird thrice stepped off the book and returned to it. It then nestled down by the side of the sacred book and remained there until the sacrament service was closed. The climax here arrived. Mr. Clark finished the service with a few remarks, in which, after noticing the interruption that the dove had occasioned as having been remarkable in view of the singular coincidences which all had noted, he added that, as the Holy Spirit had descended on Christ, might not the presence of this winged visitor be taken as emblematical of the presence of the spirit in this church at this time, whereupon the bird flew and lit directly upon the pastor's head. The effect upon the pastor and the audience was electrical, and where before the dove had been regarded with simple curiosity, and had caused smiling faces, now many of the ladies were moved to tears, and the whole assembly seemed to be deeply and strangely affected. The pastor took the dove down and held it against his breast, and in that position closed the services with the benediction.

The bird was Stevey Bradley's pet dove, which somewhat like Mary's little lamb, had followed him, not to school, but to church. He saw it following him and motioned it back. The dove flew back, but seeing Stevey's sister en route to church took heart and followed her, and when she entered the church the bird stole in by the gallery stairs and flew into the gallery. There being no one in the galleries, the bird had no one near it, and from this vantage ground descended upon the pulpit.—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

WILD VENGEANCE.—*Trenton, S. C., September* 22.—News was received here this morning of the lynching of a white man named William Culbreath last night near the town of Edgefield, by a body of masked men. Culbreath was suspected of being the murderer of young Hammond, who was killed and robbed a few days ago, and a warrant was sworn out. The constable served this upon him and he quietly submitted to the arrest. He was granted permission to confer with a lawyer, and immediately repaired to his office. While in consultation with an attorney, a party of disguised citizens came in front of the building and demanded the custody of the prisoner. As soon as Culbreath saw the masked men he knew his time had come. Hastily drawing his pistol he fired into the party who returned the fire with their pistols, breaking his right arm. He was then secured and taken beyond the town limits and riddled with bullets. He was left for dead, but he lived until this morning. The sheriff endeavored to prevent the lynching but was powerless to stem the fury of the men. Culbreath maintained until the last that he was innocent of the murder of Hammond. O. T. Culbreath was a gallant Confederate soldier, and for many years was an esteemed and honorable gentleman and a worthy citizen.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

CLINTONWARD, Sept. 22.—An indignation meeting will be held to-morrow by the citizens of Edgefield. Considerable excitement prevails. The lynching of Culbreath was an outrage of the deepest dye ever perpetrated in the State.

A CLERK WHO HAD BEEN TWENTY ONE YEARS IN THE TREASURY VERY MUCH SURPRISED.—Some days ago a clerk in the Treasury Department applied for promotion on the ground that he had been forty years in the service of the government and twenty-one years in the division of the Treasury Department in which he sought promotion. He was promised that his claim would be looked into. After the examination was made he called on the chief of his division, a new appointee, to ascertain the result. He was very much surprised when told that the record developed the fact that the only surprise was that he had been kept in office as long as he had, and that it was shown that other clerks in the same room with him had performed more in twenty-one months than he had in twenty-one years. He instantly withdrew his request for promotion, and promised that if allowed to retain his present position he would make a better record in future.

No doubt many of our readers have been at a loss to know why a drunken man staggers. An Eastern physician makes it perfectly plain. He says: "A man staggers when drunk because the nervous system, which has its seat in the brain and spinal cord, divides its responsibility among its several parts—the cerebellum presiding over the co-ordination of the movement; the cerebrumtover volitional life, and the medulla oblongata over respiration.'"—*Danville Times.*

General Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., estimates that it will require $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 to continue the river and harbor improvements during the next fiscal year.

The Best Show.

HOW AN ARKANSAW MAN SLIPPED INTO SAM JONES' GOSPEL TENT.

Martin Briggs, known in the eastern Arkansaw as Bad Martin, was in Little Rock the other day. He did not, through evil deeds, gain this unenviable name, but won it by his paroxysms of rage and by his almost ceaseless habit of swearing.

"Martin," said a friend, "they tell me that you have confessed religion."

"Yas, Abe, it's a fact. I ain't cussed none fur more than two months. W'y, sah, tuther day when the old spike-tail hoss bit a mouthful o'hair onten my head, I gritted my teeth, but didn't cuss. My wife expected to hear me cuss a sulphurous streak, but I smiled after awbile an' quitely took the hair out of old Spike Tail's mouth.

Here' mother,' says I, handin' the hair to my wife, 'you can stuff your pin cushin with this.'"

"What the cause of this great change?"

"Sam Jones and the Lord."

"You heard Sam, did you?"

"Oh, yes I went up to Nashville to make arrangements for sellin' a lot of Arkansaw whiskey for Robertson county. I hadn't hearn a sermon sence I was a boy. My wife, she couldn't git me to go to church. Wall, the first night arter I got to Nashville, I was walkin' roud and seed a big tent. Hello!' thinks I, 'here is a show. I'll jes' go in for I ain't seed a peart hoss in a long time. My, I never did see such a crowd. Folks jammed agin one another like they wuz afeered thar wasn't goin' to be seats enough. I crouched my way along, but couldn't find the ticket wagon. I seed sich a crowd pourin'in that I thaught I mont slip in an' I done it as slick as a whissle. I looked round for the animals but couldn't see none, so I tuck a seat an' waited fur the fun to commence. Putty soon a smallish sort of a feller hopped up. 'Thar's the ring-master,' thinks I. 'He's goin' to tell us about the concert that'll take place airter the show is over,' but, bless you, he commenced to give out a hymn. As wicked as I was I couldn't help but think that he was carrying, the burlesque a leetle too fur, but what was my' stonishment when the folks took up the hymn an' commenced to sing it. I leaned over to an old feller that sot close to me an' whispered, 'I live out in Arkansaw whar a man that has the cramp because he wants to fight so bad can always find' commidation, but they don't jump up and fall down on the gospel this way.' The old feller looked mighty hard at me, but he didn't say nothin'. Airter the singin', some feller put up a putty good sort o' a pra'r. I whispered to the old man an' said it was a blamed shame. The old feller looked hard at me, and said that if I didn't hush he would have me put out. This riled me.

I told him that thar mout be men enough in the show to put me out, but agin they got through somebody would ruther go home than to stay an' laugh at the clown. Then he perlitely told me that it want a show, that Mr. Sam Jones, the great revivalist, was going to preach. I thanked him for his information, took a chaw terbacker an' le't back, concludin' that it didn' cost me nothin' an' that I could stand it till they passed the hat around. When Sam commenced to preach I chawed my terbaker an' didn't pay no attention to him, but putty soon it appeared like he was playin' on a banjer. I stopped chawin' an' looked at him. Then he took up the puttiest flute I ever hearn. I flung out my terbaker an' listened. The first thing I knowed he had put down the flute an' tuck up a fiddel. Laws a massy, I never heard sich music in my life. I commenced to git sorry that I had ever swapped horses on Sunday, an' it twan't long till I would have give a putty ef I hadn't p'izened Weller's dog. I thought o' things that I stole when I wuz a boy—thought o' the thousand o' lies that I had tole an' tears commenced to run outen my eyes. I thought o' my wife; how true an' patient she had always been, an' how often I had hurt her feelin's; though o' my children—an', oh, Lord, the face o' my little boy—the little boy that I whipped a few days before he died, come up before me. I couldn't stand it any longer. I drapped on my knees an' cried 'Oh, Lord, have mercy on me, a sinner.' I didn't care who was lookin' at me. I wouldn't have cared if the whole world had been thar. I humbled myself in the dust, an' deep in my heart I vowed that never again would I do anything wrong. A flash of warm light entered my soul.

A great gladness spread over my heart. I got up. Thar, standin' close to me, was Sam Jones. He retched out his hand and said:

"Brother, the Lord has been kind to you."

"I don't know how I got outen that tent, but I know that while I was walkin' along the street, everybody seemed to want to shake hands with me. I went straightway to the depot an' tuck the fust train for home.

When my wife seed me comin', she walked slowly to meet me, but, sir, the blessed woman, seein' something in my face uttered a shout and rushed into my arms. Right thar I atoned for every time I had hurt her feelin's. That was the best show I ever went to, Abe—it was a show whar every man had a chance. I ain't done nothin' wrong sence, an' as I told you, I didn't cuss when old Spike Tail bit a han'ful o' hair outen the top o' my head."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Fall Superior Courts.

1885.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MACRAE.

†Anson	1 week	Sept. 14
*Anson	1 "	Nov. 30
*Cumberland	2 weeks	Nov. 16
†Cumberland	1 week	July 27
†Cumberland	1 "	Nov. 9
Columbus	1 "	Aug. 3
Robeson	2 weeks	Aug. 31
Robeson	2 "	Oct. 12
Richmond	2 "	Sept. 28
Richmond	1 week	Dec. 21
Bladen	2 weeks	Oct. 26
Brunswick	1 week	Sept. 21
Moore	2 weeks	Aug. 17
Moore	2 "	Dec. 7

*Civil actions only.
†Criminal cases only.
‖Criminal cases and civil actions not requiring a jury.

There is no leveller like Christianity, but it levels by lifting to lofty tableland accessibly only to humanity. He only that is humble can rise, and rising, lift.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CLARENDON Bridge Company, and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1885, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction *for cash* the several lots and tracts of land that have been held by the "Clarendon Bridge Company," viz:

1st. A lot running from Water Street to Cape Fear River, fronting about 65 to 70 feet on the river, known as the *Sandford Ferry-wharf property.*

2nd. The House and Lot on the north-west corner of Bridge street and Water street, known as "The Toll House,"—*say ⅛ of an acre.*

3rd. The vacant lot between Water street and the river and immediately north of the bridge—*say 1 acre.*

4th. All that portion of The Evans or Dixon Ferry lot and privilege that lies south of Lock's Creek—*say 3 acres.*

5th A lot of about 5 and 4-10 acres north and east of the Newbern Road, and opposite Cade's gate.

6th. A lot of about 5 acres adjoining the above, and immediately north of it, fronting on the Newbern road.

7th. A lot of about 6½ acres adjoining the above, and immediately north of it, fronting on the Newbern road.

8th. A lot of about 2 acres, including a dwelling house, south of Lock's creek bridge and between Lock's creek and Newbern road.

9th. A lot of about 4 acres, including dwelling house, on north-east side of Lock's creek bridge, between Lock's creek and Newbern road.

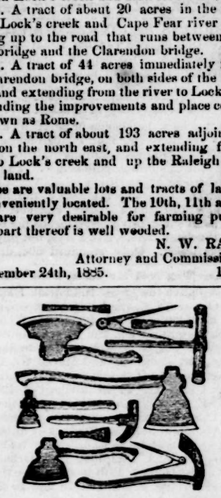
10th. A tract of about 20 acres in the fork between Lock's creek and Cape Fear river and extending up to the road that runs between Lock's creek bridge and the Clarendon bridge.

11th. A tract of 44 acres immediately north of the Clarendon bridge, on both sides of the Raleigh road, and extending from the river to Lock's creek—including the improvements and place commonly known as Rome.

12th. A tract of about 193 acres adjoining the above on the north east, and extending from the river to Lock's creek and up the Raleigh road to King's land.

These are valuable lots and tracts of land, and are conveniently located. The 10th, 11th and 12th tracts are very desirable for farming purposes, and a part thereof is well wooded.

N. W. RAY,
Attorney and Commissioner.
September 24th, 1885. 137-6t



Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 30. 129-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,
Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.
All orders filled promptly *night* or day.
☞ Hearse furnished in town or country
We are also prepared to furnish
TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,
in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.
In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.
This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.
The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.
CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.
July 30, 1885. 129-tf

Tin Roofing,
ROOF REPAIRING AND PAINTING. TIN and Sheet Iron Ware made to order; Stove Pipes, Elbows, &c. Stoves repaired.
☞ Jobbing generally.
A. E. BRAMBLE,
No. 12 North-East Market Square.
September 10, 1885. 135-3m

ATTENTION
COTTON PLANTERS!
For the better accommodation of my many friends and patrons on the
EAST SIDE of the RIVER,
and, at the same time, for, I hope, my own pecuniary advancement, I have taken charge of and will this season operate the
FORT GIN
at the same stand and the
BRUTON GIN
up on the River Road, in connection with my
Merchant Mills' Gin.
As I propose to put these Gins and Gin Houses in *first-class order* and
Run Them as Gins Ought to be Run,
ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,
WITH PLENTY OF CAPABLE, POLITE AND ATTENTIVE HANDS,
I would respectfully solicit your ginning, fully assuring you that you shall have no cause to grumble *at either the time taken or the manner in which your work is done.*
☞ MR. J. W. TOMLINSON will be associated with me in the personal management of these two gins, and you can rely upon being *treated right* both by him and myself.
My Gins at the Merchant Mills, will be run as usual, and I think I can safely let them stand upon their past record, assuring you that their standard will be fully kept up.
Charges will be the same as usual—
One-Twentieth, Bagging and Ties at Cost.
Thanking all of my former friends for their patronage and kind encouragement, I would respectfully refer my new ones to them.
JAS. D. McNEILL,
133-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
Heavy and Fancy Groceries.
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

FOR COUCHS AND CROUP USE
TAYLOR'S
CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND
MULLEIN.
The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.
Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885 123-tf

HOOPER STORES
FOR SALE.
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1885, AT the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., I shall offer for sale the "Hooper Stores," located on South-side of Hay Street, midway between Market House and Fayetteville Hotel. This property runs back to and fronts on Franklin Street, and has upon it now, Four Brick Stores of convenient size. This is decidedly the best opportunity offered or likely to be offered those desiring to invest in real estate in this place. For plot and further particulars address or call upon the undersigned.
Terms:—One-fourth Cash; balance at six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved till purchase money is fully paid.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Executor of Mrs. M. S. Hooper.
September 17, 1885. 136-tf

Administrator's Notice.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CUMBERland County. Having qualified as Administrator C. T. A., of David Murphy, late of said county, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to present the same to me properly verified, for inspection and payment, on or before September 17th, 1886, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said deceased are likewise notified to settle with me immediately.
DUNCAN ROSE,
Administrator C. T. A. of David Murphy.
September 10, 1885. 135-6t

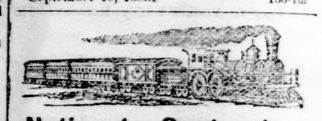
MOTHER'S FRIEND
No More Terror!
No More Pain!
No More Danger!
TO
Mother or Child.
The Dread of
MOTHERHOOD
Transformed to
HOPE
AND
JOY.
Safety and Ease
TO
Suffering Woman.

This invaluable preparation is truly a triumph of scientific skill, and no more inestimable benefit was ever bestowed on the mothers of the world.
☞ It not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the intensity of pain, but, better than all, it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition highly favorable to speedy recovery, and far less liable to flooding, convulsions, and other alarming symptoms incident to lingering and painful labor. Its truly wonderful efficacy in this respect entitles the MOTHER'S FRIEND to be ranked as one of the life-saving appliances given to the world by the discoveries of modern science.
From the nature of the case it will of course be understood that we cannot publish certificates concerning this REMEDY without wounding the delicacy of the writers. Yet we have hundreds of such testimonials on file, and no mother who has once used it will ever again be without it in her time of trouble.

A prominent physician lately remarked to the proprietor, that if it were admissible to make public the letters we receive, the "Mothers' Friend would outsell anything on the market."
I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use Mother's Relief. Coupled with this entreaty, I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (forty years), I have never known it to fail to produce a safe and quick delivery.
H. J. HOLMES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Send for our Treatise on "Health and Happiness of Woman," mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MUSIC.
Miss Maggie Mallett
HAVING PURCHASED from Miss Cynthia Hardin her fine toned Piano, will open a School for the instruction of Music on Piano and Organ on the 1st of October. She asks a liberal patronage. For terms, &c., apply at her residence, Court House Square.
September 10, 1885. 135 4t

State Colored Normal School.
THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE above institution, will open on Monday the 5th day of October, 1885. It is hoped that those wishing to attend the Fall Term, of the session will be promptly and punctually in attendance at the beginning of the session. For further information, apply to
E. E. SMITH,
Principal.
September 10, 1885. 135-1m



Notice to Contractors.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end. Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off. Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.
Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.
Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

RALEIGH REGISTER.
By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.
Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it and then remit $2 to pay for your
State Democratic Paper,
the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to
WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,
which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.
Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.
RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

MERCHANT MILLS.
The Old Reliable Again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff,
Flouring Mill in first class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin
CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.
When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirit possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.
PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin
is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh Italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.
JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent,
165 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
B. E. SEDBERRY,
Leading Druggist and Sole Agent for the sale of
PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN
At Fayetteville, N. C.
June 11, 1885